

Geographical Indications in Africa

Dr. GLE Koffi Emmanuel

Postdoc researcher / Agricultural Policies and Sustainable
Development Cooperation

University of Lausanne-Switzerland/ REDD

E-mail: emmanuelgle@gmail.com

Presentation Plan

Introduction

- 1 – Origin Products in Africa
- 2 - Initiatives for the GI process in Africa
- 3 - First GIs in Africa
- 4 - Prospects for the development of GIs
in Africa

Conclusion

Emmanuel GLE/ University of Lausanne/REDD

INTERGI 9

9TH INTERNATIONAL GI TRAINING

Le Courtil, Switzerland, October 21st – November 1st 2013

Didier CHABROL,
UMR Innovation

INTRODUCTION

- Huge local agricultural products and specific biological and food resources (plant and animal), as well as processing and preparation knowledge in African countries.
- These resources are not protected. In addition, we observe in African's capitals increasingly seeking guarantees on origin for these typical origin products.

LEGAL PROTECTION AGREEMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN PRODUCTS

- OAPI (African Organization of Intellectual Property) and the Bangui Agreement
- OAPI is common IPO of its 17 member countries
The Bangui Agreement is the common law
Registration of trademarks, patents, and IG is
only with OAPI
Protection is gained in all member countries

Protection agreement

- The possibility of recording Origin products in OAPI countries exists since the revised agreement (1977), IG (as TRIPS) since 1999.
- Concrete procedures and organization remained to set up around specific examples
- Before PAMPIG project. no registration of West and central African's origin product as GI
- First recognized GI by OAPI : Champagne (2006).

1-ORIGIN PRODUCTS IN AFRICA



Emmanuel GLE/ University of Lausanne/
REDD
9TH INTERNATIONAL GI TRAINING

Didier CHABROL,
UMR Innovation

countries	ORIGIN PRODUCTS IN AFRICA
TOGO	Riz de Kovié ; huile de Palme de Tsévié ; ananas et corette (adémè) de Notsè ; avocats d'Agou ; café et cacao de Kloto ; ignames (labako) de Bassar ; noix de cajou de Tchamba ; haricots à Tsévié ; gari de Vogan ; goussi du Togo ; fonio d'Akposso et de Niamtougou; pintade des Savanes, miel des Savanes ; ananas de Danyi ; etc.
BENIN	Ananas Pin de sucre d'Allada, Gari de Savalou, fromage peul (wagachi des collines), anacarde , noix de cajou, crevettes
BURKINA FASO	Beurre de Karité de la Sissili, Miel de Fada Gourma,
CAMEROUN	Café et Cacao du Cameroun, Miel Blanc d'Okou, Poivre de Penja
COTE D'IVOIRE	Riz de Montagnes, Noix de Cajou des Savanes, Mangue de Côte d'Ivoire, Attiéké de Grand-Lahou, Pagnes de Tiébissou, Toiles de Fakaha, Café des Montagnes de Man et Cacao Trinatorio
GUINEE CONAKRY	Café du Mont-Ziama, Belle de Guinée, Piment Mamou, Ananas Manférinyah ; riz de mangrove ;
MAURITANIE	Poutargue de Nouahdhibou
NIGER	Violet de Galmi ; la viande séchée Kilichi ;
SENEGAL	Miel de Casamance, Yett du Sénégal, poisson braisé (<i>kétiakh</i>) de Jola ou de Saint-Louis au Sénégal)
Tchad	Coton grain, millet, gomme arabique ou kitir, beurre de karité, poisson fumé
MALI	Oignon Echalote du pays Dogon

RICE of Kovié in Togo



Agou fruit in Togo: Lawyer, mangoes and pineapple

- Main products: citrus fruits, bananas, pineapple, mango, avocado, ...
Substantial source of income for producers;
Crop products, primarily for local markets (90%)



Akébou ginger in Togo

Spices: Pepper, Pepper,
Cloves gironfle, Ginger
(10 000T/an in Wawa
Akébou; yield: 17T/ha;
Srce: UAR);



Ginger field in Wawa

Processing activity by
women



Tsévié Oil Palm in Togo



Savalou Gari in Benin

Fine Gari obtained after peeling cassava, milling, fermentation, drying in favor and complete cooking followed by sieving Savalou



NIGER

kilichi of Niger ,cut meat
with most commonly
based spices on
portions



Coffee and Cocoa in Cameroon

- Coffee and Cocoa in Cameroon



Three varieties of Dogon shallot in Mali



Korhogo cloths in Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire)



Korhogo Cloths (2)



2- Initiatives for the development of GIs in Africa



Emmanuel GLE/ University of Lausanne/
REDD
9TH INTERNATIONAL GI TRAINING

Didier CHABROL,
UMR Innovation

2- Initiatives for the development of GIs in Africa

- 3.0 Sub-Regional Workshop in Conakry on the use of trademarks and geographical indications in 2000.
- 3.1 Ouagadougou Declaration on Geographical Indications, 6 to 7 December 2005
- 3.2 Meeting of ACP-EU experts on issues related to GI, 24-27 March 2009, Montpellier
- 3.3 Seminars on GIs in 2009



Emmanuel GLE/ University of Lausanne/
REDD

Didier CHABROL,
UMR Innovation

2-Initiatives for the development of GIs in Africa (2)

3.4 Seminars and Conferences on GIs in 2010

3.5 Conference of the European Union and the African Union, Uganda , 2011

3.6 FAO Regional Seminar OAPI, Conakry 2011

3.7 Training sessions on the identification and inventory of quality products related to the origin, Cotonou and Ouagadougou 2013

3.8 International training of experts on IG

3- First Geographical Indications in West and Central AFRICA

PAMPIG Project

OAPI receive financing from French Development Agency (AFD) after agreement sign in 2008 for PAMPIG project

Implementation of the project by OAPI with technical assistance from CIRAD
Cameroon (Oku honey, Penja pepper)
Côte d'Ivoire (Korhogo cloths)
Guinea (Zcoffee of Ziama)

Objective of PAMPIG

Bring to GI, first two origin products in West and central Africa and a total of five a the end.

identification of stakeholder and diagnosis of the chain (OAPI + Technical Assistance)

- Finally in 2013, First 3 GI were registered in West and central Africa

« OKU honey in Cameroon »

white, honey Oku is naturally creamy, fresh in the mouth

with flavors of citrus flowers. It is produced on Oku

Mountains 2000m in Cameroon forest protected Kilum-Ijim

which covers an area of 20,000 hectares.

« Penja pepper in Cameroon »

This is a particular local pepper whose characteristics are due to the climate, soil and specific know-how of the craftsmen of the region.

« Ziama Macenta Coffee in Guinea »

The Ziama - Macenta coffee is recognized for its characteristics that approach arabica coffee: a tart and slightly bitter taste, high aromatic intensity and a persistent aroma, strong and fine

These characteristics are related to soil and microclimate around Ziama Mount in Guinea Forest, geographical area of production of this Coffee.

4- Prospects for the development of GLs in Africa

4- Prospects for the development of GIs in Africa

- Mobilization and collective organization of local actors themselves , the effective involvement of all stakeholders { producers / trainers, government (ministries of agriculture , trade , rural development , communication , innovation and intellectual Property) , NGOs and civil society organizations in the process of qualification of products on geographical indications are highly recommended and this, through projects and programs.
- **Most important is to support the implementation at national or regional level of local private structures that may accompany actors** for research, product identification , structuring , quality control and certification process.
- Necessity for establishment national GI committees, and strengthening their capacities for effective ownership and sustainability of the GI process in Africa.

4- Prospects for the development of GIs in Africa (2)

African's countries have little expertise and financial resources to carry GI process.

They need financial support and technical assistance through projects and programs financed by donors and for the enhancement of quality linked to geographical origin.

Conclusion

Africa is full of many local products, most of which have quality linked to origin.

The approach Geographical Indications not only will better promote these local products, their position in local, regional and international markets but is an important lever for the professionalization of the agricultural sector.

Economic Development in African countries and fight against poverty are not no longer only related to the stock and the value of African's raw materials but also and especially the value of African's local expertise and knowledge to sell and give value to local product.

Economy and territorial marketing of these local products become important elements to take into account in different agricultural and development policies in Africa.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND
ATTENTION

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Dr. GLE Koffi Emmanuel
Dr. in Agriculture and Resources Economics
GI, Agricultural Policies and Sustainable Development Cooperation Researcher
E-mail: emmanuelgle@gmail.com
Or emmanuelgle@yahoo.fr